

THE PRICE ALBERT TIMES

AN SASKATCHEWAN REVIEW.

VOL. 3.-NO. 40.

PRINCE ALBERT, SASK., FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1885.

\$2 50 A YEAR.

BANKING HOUSE

Macarthur & Knowles,

Prince Albert, N.W.T.

Transfer & General Banking Business.
Interest allowed on Deposits.
Notes Discounted.
Drafts Issued available at all points in the Dominion.

Collections undertaken and promptly attended to.

BANKERS—Merchant Bank of Canada

WILLIAM V. MACLISE,

Barriester, Notary, Etc.

Office—McGill's Building, between J. O. Davis & Co's and Betts & Wynne's.

STEPHEN BREWSTER,

Solicitor of the Supreme Court of Justice in England.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

(Late McLean & Elliot.)

PRINCE ALBERT SASK.

JORBES & NEWLANDS,

Barriesters, Notaries Public.

Office—Over T. N. Campbell, Stationer.

Prince Albert, Sask., N.W.T.

F. F. FORBES | H. W. NEWLANDS.

W. R. GUNN, M.A.

Barriester, Notary Public, Conveyancer Etc. Etc.

Lands bought and sold. Money invested. Local Agent for W. J. Fenion & Co. Real Estate Agents, Hamilton, Ont.

PRINCE ALBERT SASK.

J. R. A. STACKHOUSE

DENTIST.

PRINCE ALBERT, N. W. T.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership existing between us, up to the present time, is now by mutual consent ended, and the business will hereafter be conducted by Gilbert E. Carter.

(Signed) GILBERT CARTER,
GILBERT EYER CARTER.

PRINCE ALBERT

Planing Mills and

Sash and Door Factory

COR. KESBIT AND MACKAY STS.

Sash, Doors, Frames, Blinds, Mouldings and Builders' Furnishings made on the shortest notice.

A. GOODFELLOW.

Prince Albert, N. W. T.

NOTICE.

As we intend dissolving partnership, all parties indebted to us must settle their accounts in full to date on or before the 1st day of April, 1885, otherwise their accounts will be placed in court for collection.

MARKLEY & CO.

EAST END BAKERY

BREAD unsurpassed by any west of Winnipeg.

1 kinds of cakes and Pastry made to order.

HUGH McDUGALL,

East End Bakery.

ROBERT THOMSON,

Sign & Ornamental Painter,

Calomining and Paperhanging on short notice.

Decorative Painting a Specialty

Notice to Creditors.

The creditors of William Stewart, late of Prince Albert in the North West Territories, deceased, who died on or about the 9th day of December, A.D. 1884, and all others having claims against his estate, are hereby notified to send to John Stewart, of Prince Albert, Merchant, on or before the 25th day of August next, their Christian names and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, and in default thereof, and immediately after the said 25th day of August, the assets of the said William Stewart, deceased, will be distributed amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to claims of which notice shall have been given as above required. The undersigned will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person of whose claim notice shall not have been received at the time of such distribution.

JOHN STEWART

Administrator.

By W. R. Gunn, his Solicitor.

Dated this 20th day of July 1885.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that any person or persons found cutting hay on the

SPENCER ESTATE,

River Lot No. 71, of the Special Survey of Prince Albert,

will be prosecuted by law, and the hay confiscated.

O. E. HUGHES.

CALEDONIA BREWERY

EAST END.

The proprietor of the above concern is prepared to supply families or retailers with his beer, either in bottles or kegs, for cash.

Pinot Bottles, 24 25 per doz.

Quart Bottles, 24 25 per doz.

Kege at 12c per gallon.

In any sized casks, delivered to all parts of the town.

A Billiard Table and Saloon

In connection with the Brewery.

The Best Cigars always on hand.

CHAS. WOODMAN

PROPRIETOR.

NOTICE

Claims of Half-Breeds and Original White Settlers, Province of Manitoba.

WHEREAS, since the completion of the adjustment of the 1,000,000 acres of land set apart under the Manitoba Act to extinguish the Indian title of the Children of the Half-Breed heads of families resident in the Province of Manitoba, on the 15th July, 1885, a larger number of additional claimants have come and some are still coming forward with the evidence necessary to prove that they are children of Half-Breed heads of families and were resident in the Province of Manitoba at the date mentioned.

And Whereas, the 1,000,000 acres set apart under the Manitoba Act as aforesaid have been exhausted by such allotment, and by Order in Council, dated the 26th April, 1885, it has been decided to extinguish such additional claims, known as "Supplementary Claims," by an issue of \$200.00 in scrip to each Half-Breed child entitled.

And Whereas, by the Act 37 Vic. Chap. 20 the Half-Breed heads of families resident in the said Province on the date mentioned, and the "Original White Settlers," and the children of such settlers, as defined in the said Act, are each entitled to receive scrip to the extent of \$200.00.

And Whereas His Excellency the Governor General has by Order in Council deemed it expedient to limit the time within which all claims of the nature above specified may be presented, therefore:

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that under the authority contained in the Order in Council above mentioned, bearing date the 26th April, 1885, all claims under and in virtue of the provisions of the said Order in Council, and the Act 37 Vic. Chap. 20, "Half-Breed" and "Original White Settlers" scrip shall be claimed on or before the 1st day of May, 1886, with the Commissioner of Indian Lands together with the necessary proof thereof, and shall cease and determine.

By Order.

A. M. HENDERSON,

Deputy Minister of the Interior.

Department of the Interior.

Ottawa, May 22nd, 1885.

HIGH SCHOOL

ST. ANN'S CONVENT.

STUDIES WILL RE-COMMENCE ON

1ST SEPTEMBER.

Two silver medals presented by the Hon. L. Clarke will be offered for competition during the scholastic year.

STRAYED!

Strayed on to my premises on Saturday, the 4th inst.,

Two Sows and 1 Barrow Pig

The owner is requested to pay damages and take them away, or they will be sold.

WILLIAM SHIPMAN.

WANTED

By the trustees of Prince Albert East Protestant Public School District No. 10.

A Secretary, & Treasurer,

and an Assessor.

Applicants will state salary required. Apply on or before August the 15th to

JOSEPH COURTNEY.

CANADIAN.

TORONTO.

Toronto, July 25.—The Queen's Own and Grenadiers again paraded this morning.

The clothing of the Grenadiers was inspected by the Deputy Adjutant General, and the men were dismissed. Col. Miller delivered a stirring address to the Queen's Own, complimenting them highly upon the courage and endurance displayed during the arduous campaign, and particularly praising the ambulance corps for the bravery displayed by them in carrying away the wounded at Cut Knife Creek, in face of a continuous shower of bullets from the enemy. He stated that Private McLean, of Hamilton, a member of No. 4 company, had been dismissed from the ranks for writing a letter to a Hamilton paper reflecting upon Col. Otter and the Cut Knife fight, as his conduct was thoroughly inexcusable.

HAMILTON.

HAMILTON, July 25.—The Clippers and Toronto's played eleven innings at baseball. Clipper's 11, Toronto's 10.

LONDON.

LONDON, July 25.—London's beat the Maple Leaf's at baseball by 12 to 8. Seven innings were played when Maple Leaf's quit.

PORT HOPE.

PORT HOPE, July 26.—A letter published by Col. Strauchman, claiming that he ordered the charge at Batoche, causes indignation among the friends of Col. Williams, more particularly the Midland Battalion, who insist that Col. Williams made the attack on his own responsibility.

MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, July 25.—His Worship the Mayor today paid \$175 to deceased Sergt. Valliquette's father, being the proceeds of the entrance fee of ten cents to the exhibition grounds on Saturday.

Try T. O. Davis five cent cigars. They will surprise you.

Find magnesia and Fowler's extract and strawberry at Clark's drug store.

Commissioners Guimet and Nunna arrived in town this morning with the steamer North West from Battledore, and will investigate and settle the claims for losses incurred in this vicinity during the late rebellion.

RIEL SENTENCED

To be hanged on the 18th of September.

REGINA, Aug. 3.—Louis Riel was sentenced to be hanged, with a recommendation to mercy. Before the jury retired he addressed them for two hours, and when the judge had asked him the usual questions, he again addressed the court for an hour, after which he was sentenced to be hanged on the 18th Sept. His counsel gave notice that they would appeal the case.

GENERAL NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26.—The Call's Wilcox, August special, says—Geronimo and his band are reported to be in the Dragon Mountains. They ran off some stock from Charlestown yesterday, and committed several depredations. No particulars are obtainable. Two companies of troops have been ordered from Camp Grant to go to Dragon Summit to capture them.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, July 27.—As matters look now, notwithstanding the great efforts of friends to prevent the row between Sir George Cheswold and Lord Lonsdale going any further, it will probably result in a duel. Lord Lonsdale has intimated his readiness to go over to the continent to meet Sir George. No formal challenge has so far been sent. Since the incident on Rotten Row both men have kept extremely secluded. They refuse to see their friends as a rule, and repel all interviews.

A fearful wave of heat now extended over the whole United Kingdom. In London the effects of the long spell of torrid weather are appalling. Every one is more or less affected. Children are dying by hundreds. Scores of men are prostrated by sunstroke each day, and the railways are often blocked by horses suddenly falling dead. A new terror is added by the presence of hydrophobia. The streets are absolutely unsafe owing to the number of mad dogs running at large, and many persons who never carried weapons before are now buying revolvers.

PRINCESS BEATRICE.

Return of the Royal Couple to Osborne Castle.

LONDON, July 26.—Following the unwritten law of Court etiquette which binds those in high places in England to certain lines of conduct, the Prince and Princess of Battenberg (Princess Beatrice) have remained in the seclusion of Quarr Abbey for the two days since the wedding ceremony. They returned to Osborne on Saturday, however. At that place they had a purely family reception, all public demonstrations being forbidden by Her Majesty. The Queen drove quietly to Quarr Abbey last evening. The family feed over the marriage of the Queen's daughter to this insignificant German princeling continues unabated, and bids fair to lead to a permanent domestic estrangement, which will destroy the friendly and intimate relations existing between the royal families of Great Britain and Prussia. It is reported that the Crown Prince of Prussia has protested against conceding the title of "Royal Highness" to Prince Henry of Battenberg. The truth is that Queen Victoria has taken her own course throughout the affair, moved wholly by her personal desire and purpose, and without consultation at any time with any member of her family. This is bitterly resented by the German princes, and is extremely distasteful to other members of the family in England, and to the reigning Houses united with them by marriage.

His Lordship the Bishop of Saskatchewan, who had been on his annual visit to the different missions of his diocese, arrived home this morning by the steamer Macquie.

CHIT-CHAT LOCALS.

Gathered by our Reporters.

First-class flour at T. O. Davis' for \$5.

The St. Andrew's Society meets this evening.

Warner's safe cure and pills at Clark's drug store.

A full assortment of diamond drugs at Clark's drug store.

If you want first-class goods, cheap, call at T. O. Davis'.

The weather at present is very warm, with a heavy shower of rain almost every day.

The election for a member to the North West Council takes place about the 15th September.

The school in connection with St. Ann's Convent will be opened to receive pupils on September 1st.

Mr. Barbeck, who had been employed by J. R. McPhail as a teamster, left by mail yesterday morning.

One of the B Battery men who had been left behind at Battledore, arrived at the camp here a few days ago.

J. Breck, photographer, is in town for a week or so, and is kept busy taking pictures. He is a first-class artist.

Ayer's pills, Kady's pills, National pills, Moore's pills, Clarke's pills, Hallway's pills, Carter's pills, B.H.H. pills at Clark's Drug Store.

The P. A. C. Band ascended the Battery last evening, and played some very pretty music in good style. The band has improved greatly lately.

Mr. J. O. Davis has returned from Winnipeg with a small stock of goods, and will be pleased to receive a call from his former customers at the old stand.

Owing to the unavoidable delay of Mr. Stull, the P. A. Public School will not be opened until the 24th inst. The Methodist Church building has been fitted up for a school house.

A number of the volunteers who took part in the Buck Lake fight are telling of having their photograph taken in a group. We would like to see all, police and volunteers, who were out on that day, photographed.

Great reductions in prices are being made at the Horse Shoe Store to make room for large importations now on the way. It will pay you to examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere. I buy for cash and sell for cash. No risks. T. O. Davis.

Mr. John Tomkins, Indian farming instructor at Duck Lake, while in town last week, received from Mrs. Smith, of this town, a quantity of groceries and provisions for distribution amongst the sick squares and children on the reserves under his control. Mr. Tomkins desires to express his appreciation of Mrs. Smith's thoughtfulness and kindness.

The steamer North West arrived from Edmonton this morning, and reports everything quiet up the river. She had on board a small quantity of freight and the following passengers: Chief Commissioner Wrigley and party, Hon. L. Clarke, John P. Bell, V. J. McLean, Capt. Secretary, Mrs. Frank Oliver and family and Donald Ross, wife and family. The boat will remain here two days.

Mr. E. J. Molloy, telegraph operator at Clark's Crossing, met with a very severe accident some days ago, which was the cause of the non-working of the line from here. It appears the wire which spans the North Branch got out of order, and Mr. Molloy had occasion to go up one of the high poles on the line to fix it, when he lost his balance and fell to the ground, hurting his back. He is progressing favorably.

The second target practice of the Saskatchewan Rifle Club took place at their range on Saturday last, the following are the scores and winners at 300 yards: C. Ryan, 33 points; 200 cartridges; A. Haines, 32 points; 200 cartridges; 25 pts. B. C. E. Page, 25 pts. 81; D. H. D. can, 25 pts. 81. Another competition will take place shortly of which due notice will be given, when we hope to see more competitors.

THE PRINCE ALBERT TIMES

AND
SASKATCHEWAN REVIEW

J. D. MAVEETY

PRINCE ALBERT, N. W. T.

TERMS - \$2.50 per annum in advance.
Single copies, 10 cents each.
In no case will pay be inserted in this paper. Business notices, 10 cts. per line.

No advertisement will be taken for less than \$1.
Advertisements without instructions will be inserted until forbid.

All letters to be addressed to the Proprietor.

SUNDAY CHURCH SERVICES

St. Mary's.

11 p.m. Rev. E. Matheson.

The Mission Chapel.

11 a.m. Rev. A. A. H. Wright.

2 p.m. Sunday School.

7 p.m. Rev. A. A. H. Wright.

St. Catharines.

10:30 a.m. Rev. Canon Elliott.

3 p.m. Rev. K. Matheson.

St. Paul's.

3 p.m. Rev. Canon Elliott.

St. Andrew's.

10:30 a.m. Rev. J. F. Pritchard.

St. John's.

2 p.m. Rev. J. F. Pritchard.

St. James's.

2 p.m. Rev. J. F. Pritchard.

St. Anne's, R. Catholic.

10:30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Rev. Peter Andre.

St. Paul's (Presbyterian).

11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. Mr. McWilliam.

FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1885.

OUR SETTLERS.

It is little to disguise the fact that a strong feeling of irritation is spreading throughout the loyal settlers of this district who so directly as well as severely suffered from the late rebellion, on account of the Government with regard to its intentions towards them. It will of course be admitted that the question of how to ameliorate the unfortunate condition of the settlers is not an easy one to decide, but nevertheless it seems a pity that no hint should be given as to whether it is intended to do anything at all for those who have after all been most seriously and immediately damaged by what has happened in our midst. Although no loyalist can feel aggrieved that the commissioners lately here have furnished the rebel half-breeds as well as the loyal ones entitled to scrip with the means of obtaining the wherewithal to supply their immediate wants, yet the fact that such is the case makes it all the more hard to bear with equanimity the utter absence of assurance that these settlers, whose loyalty has been above suspicion, and who in addition to ruined homes have been unable to put in any crops, are to be helped even to the extent of having the opportunity afforded them of earning the necessities of life for themselves and those dependent on them. Such scraps of information touching upon this matter as have in a roundabout way reached this settlement are not only subject to objection on account of their unreliable nature, but are furthermore unsatisfactory for other reasons. What the people consider they have been very reasonable in requesting is that some public works calculated to supply more or less general employment should be commenced without delay, and the granting of this might reasonably be expected had their misfortune resulted from causes over which the Government could not have possibly exercised control. As far as can be gathered here the only prospect of anything in response to the petition is that the erection of the courthouse—in fulfilment of a promise long delayed—will be proceeded with, but that only a half of the sum originally promised for this purpose

is to be expended on its completion. Even were the originally mentioned sum to be devoted to this purpose, the nature of the work would enable only a few to benefit thereby. Another rumor states that a railway, with this settlement as its objective point, is being commenced from Regina, but while if true this distant prospect of ultimate benefit may be thankfully received, we feel that a branch line is not the one which will afford us the greatest advantage, while the building of it from the other end must utterly fail in any way to relieve the present and present necessities of the settlers who have to face the winter without any crops in hand. Yet another and still more uncertain story reaches us that the people are to be rationed; but even should this prove to have any foundation, the people would infinitely prefer to work for what they may receive, and that while the Government should get the value of anything expended, the lasting benefit should be secured to the district. Remembering that the people were compelled to abstain from the risk which many of them were willing enough to have incurred in putting down their crops, the absence of harvest may be rather considered direct than consequential damages, but with regard to the direct destruction of their property by rebels there exists no reason for question. In spite of this, the only prospect for compensation for that class of damage which can be gleaned is from a report that a commissioner is going through the country and taking a sort of preliminary birdseye view of the situation. Now, while we desire to refrain from being either unreasonable or impatient, we may remind the Government that the people who have suffered loss for which in any case they must assume direct responsibility, are equally unable to hang on awaiting tardy compensation, while with regard to anything more which general comment may suggest, ours are circumstances in which it may be affirmed with truth that *his day is not yet*.

OUR TROOPS.

There has been a very acrimonious discussion going on in the press about the conduct of the troops after the storming of Batoche. The just view of this matter will as usual be found midway between the extreme views of those who think that there was nothing left to be desired, and those who held the opposite opinion that vandalism was rampant upon that occasion. It certainly can not be expected that the loyal settlers of this district should feel or affect a deep regret because the property of the French half-breeds was roughly handled when it is remembered that their Indian allies, under the guidance of one or two of their own number, treated the property of such of our people as were compelled to abandon the protection of it within the radius which the enemy judged it safe to penetrate. It is however a matter for regret that some of the wanton mischief done was perpetrated upon the belongings of some of the French whom we really believe were only prevented from taking themselves away to a distance from the scene of the disturbance when it was likely to occur by the fear that their property would be destroyed by their own people as a punishment for their desertion. Be this as it may, there probably was no help for what was done by men whose worst passions were roused by fighting and who had witnessed the slaughter of their comrades, while it must be

remembered that troops are not as a rule composed of the refinement of a nation. It seems to us, however, that while much of what was done in the heat of passion may be readily condoned, much less excuse can be made for the conduct of that branch of the service which saw fit to scour the country and having gathered up to drive off all the horses they could lay their hands upon. This certainly was done in cool blood, and the worst part of the business is that only a proportion of the property thus appropriated were the property of the enemy from whom they were supposed to have been taken. The rebels, as was well known, had been collecting and driving into Batoche as much of the stock of the loyal settlers as they could get hold of. It certainly would seem that some attempt should have been made to distinguish and restore this stock to the rightful owners, and the consequence of having failed to do so is that there will be shortly a vast amount of litigation between the true owners of horses and those who claim to have made a legal purchase of them from volunteers. A secondary evil resulting from this wholesale and high-handed system of confiscating horseflesh is to be found in the at present far too prevalent practice of appropriating, at any rate for temporary use, any horse running on the prairie, by any one who requires the services of one. Undoubtedly the defence which will be set up by dishonest men, when proceeded against for such conduct, will be the assertion not very easy to disprove, that the horses unlawfully in their possession have been purchased at some of the sales for the disposal of plunder. It may be well to remind the gentry of this class that there is a law framed to meet the peculiar necessities of this country by the North West Council on the 10th day of June, A.D. 1881, which empowers any magistrate having jurisdiction within the Territories to inflict a fine of \$100 upon any one making use of a horse or mule belonging to another person, and in default of payment to inflict a term of three months' imprisonment. Nor must they run away with the idea that having suffered to this extent for their misconduct, they can then laugh at the wronged proprietor, as the same Ordinance enacts that nothing therein contained shall prevent the owner of any such animal suing before any court of civil justice for damages in addition to any penalty inflicted under it. These remarks are prompted by several cases to which our attention has been drawn within a short period of time.

SASKATCHEWAN

RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The first meeting of the Association will take place on its rifle ground, Prince Albert, on

Tuesday, September 1,
when a series of matches will take place.

Further particulars will be advertised as the matches are arranged.

Membership fees must be paid on or before Tuesday, August 25.

All information may be had from

S. BREWSTER.

Sec.-Treas.

DRY LUMBER.
MOORE & MACDOWALL

Wish to inform the Public that they have on hand and for sale a Half Million Feet of Dry Lumber, consisting of Matched, Dressed and Undressed.

Dressed Flooring, \$48
Undressed do., 42
Dressed Siding, 48
Undressed do., 42
Sheeting, 30
Common Lumber, 35
Dimension do., 40

“ “ Over 13 feet extra.

Lath, 75 cts. per bundle.
Shingles, \$6 50 per M.

We are prepared to Contract for Buildings as cheaply as any firm in Town

Builders paying Cash or giving good security for LARGE Orders, will have a reduction made.

MOORE & MACDOWALL

THOS. POWERS, STEWART

IS PREPARED TO TAKE

CONTRACTS

FOR

Brick, Plastering and Stone Work.

All orders promptly attended to. Estimates furnished.

Brick and Lime always on hand.

No. 111 Street, Prince Albert Sask.

KNOX AND BARKER,

CARPENTERS, ETC.

OFFICE AND WORKSHOP.

Near Presbyterian Church.

G. D. NORTHGRAVES,

Watchmaker and Jeweller,

At T. N. Campbell's New Store

A LARGE STOCK OF

Watches,

Clocks and

Jewellery

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Repairing Promptly Attended to.

BROS.,

TRADERS,

GENERAL MERCHANTS

Have just received a large stock

DRY GOODS AND

GENERAL GROCERIES

Teas,

Tobaccos,

Coffee,

Oatmeal,

Sugars,

Canned Goods,

Cal. Pears.

Clearing out the balance

Crockery

AND
Hardware,

AT COST

NOTICE.

All parties indebted to us must be settled before the 1st August next, owing to an intended change in the business.

STEWART BROS.

COMMUNICATIONS.

THE MAIL'S CORRESPONDENTS.

To the Editor of The Times.

Sir,—I have just read an article in your last number entitled "The Mail's Correspondents," and I ask myself what evil genius could have dictated it to you, for, in truth, the ill-feeling which you there display would induce me to believe that you were actuated by a base though unavowed sentiment of hatred, so unjustifiable are the suspicions which you there throw out upon persons whose character places them above the reach of such a perfidious calumny, and whose attachment to the Government particularly during the late insurrection is undoubted by all except the evil minded. And now, on whom would you place the odium of your insinuations? On putting together the remarks you make upon the author "F. B. M." and the nature of the letters, the circumstances, and the place in which, according to you they were written, the advantages which the said author drew from the Metis, there is no mistaking it is the Rev. Father Andre or myself that you mean. You make such a parade of your frankness, why then have you not mentioned names which would have prevented doubt? Perhaps I should have seen more perfidy on your part, but surely there would have been less meanness in it. Let us examine the reasoning you follow to draw your deductions: it is of uncommon strength and deserves to be well studied. A newspaper publishes a letter coming from Prince Albert, but dated from Batouche. Then, you infer, it must be from Father Andre or me. English is not the native tongue of the author of the letter (you insinuating it is written in poor English, although I have heard it said that the letters in question were very ably made. Then it must be from Father Andre or me. The author is well acquainted with the news of the rebels. Then it must be from Father Andre or me. The letter is not signed—then it must be from Father Andre or me. Those are the miserable heads of the accusation upon which you rest, and from which you conclude we are rebels, and endeavor to show us up as such to the public, thus trying to make pass for spies those whose reputation on the subject of loyalty is perhaps less reproachable than your own. Remember the past—it is scarcely a year since your paper took the part of the Indians and all the other demagogues against the Government, to such a point that the Hon. Mr. Macdowell was obliged to call you to order. God, I see, has gifted you with a lively imagination, but certainly you do not seem to be endowed with an equal share of sound judgment, otherwise you would have shown your good sense by holding your peace. You have insulted us, and we have a right to exact that you take means to dispel those suspicions you have raised against us by a retraction of your article. Furthermore I defy you to prove either the Rev. Father Andre or me to be the author of the letters signed "F. B. M."

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

LOUIS SCHMIDT.

Should the Rev. Father Andre inform us that he thinks the cap fits him, it will be in order to discuss that question, meanwhile we confine our remarks to M. L. Schmidt. His courteously expressed endeavor to find ~~our~~ motive for having written what we did seems rather gratuitous in face of the obvious fact that we simply intended to remind the public that the respectability, veracity and disinterestedness of a correspondent must be established beyond dispute, before such a deliberate, monstrous and unnatural lie as that the whites first tampered with the Indians, should be accepted. Touching our refraining, for the present, from mentioning names, there can be no unfairness in fighting anonymous calumnies to some extent with their own weapons. We are not responsible for the apparent weakness of a declaration drawn by M. Schmidt from certain data. When we feel disposed to point out distinctly the particular horse on which the saddle is to go, we will produce much more convincing evidence in our possession. Surely something approaching self-consciousness must have been added to what we said to induce M. S. to arrive so directly at his own conclusions. We make no insinuations as to the poverty of "F. B. M.'s" letters. As a matter of fact the evidence displayed by both writer and translator first put us on the scent. About our own loyalty we feel

easy. Had the brain of M. Schmidt's informant been slightly less befogged than usual he might have known and made clear that our loyalty to a constitutionally appointed government could not have been strengthened by a betrayal of the interests of the district we represent, nor could the gentlemanly course of divulging anything gathered in confidential conversation with Mr. Macdowell have in any way failed to strengthen us in public estimation. We hardly feel concerned to learn M. Schmidt's estimate of our powers of imagination or of judgment. The one is not so large, nor the other so small as to induce us to attempt to disabuse the evil-minded public of their conviction that his sympathies are much what they were in Red River. Should he desire to do so he had better court inquiry by proceeding against those who are arrested him during the siege. Meanwhile we note that in place of a single downright denial of the charges brought by himself, he merely denies us to prove his guilt. The write: "F. B. M." will find us speaking plainly enough when, in our opinion, the proper time shall have arrived. Etc.

We learn that the Wood Cree returned to Fort Pitt from the North with Wandering Spirit and some others concerned in the Frog Lake massacre. Wandering Spirit told his captors that he would kill one more white man and then kill himself. After reaching camp he was disarmed, and later on he made a heroic speech, in which he called upon all who wished to look upon him while he was alive to come forward, and suddenly drawing a knife that he had borrowed for the purpose, he drove it deep into his breast. He struck deep enough but too high to reach the heart, but succeeded in penetrating the left lung, inflicting a very dangerous wound. There are 470 Indians camped under the eye of the troops. *Saskatchewan Herald.*

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given that proceedings have been taken against the erection of the proposed Municipality of "The Town of Prince Albert," comprised of the following tracts of land, namely:

Parts of lots numbers sixty-eight, sixty-nine, seventy, seventy-one, seventy-two, seventy-three, seventy-four, seventy-five, seventy-six, seventy-seven, seventy-eight, seventy-nine, eighty, eighty-one, and eighty-two, and of that lot known and described as the Reserve of "The Governor and Company of Adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay," or "H. B. Co. Reserve," all said lots lying in the special survey of Prince Albert Settlement, as shown upon a plan of Prince Albert Settlement, dated 15th February, 1884, signed by Edward Deville, for the Surveyor General, and of record in the Department of the Interior, said lands being abutted and bounded as follows, that is to say, commencing at a point where the western boundary line of said lot sixty-eight meets the waters edge on the southern shore of the North Saskatchewan River, thence south along said western boundary line eighty-six chains to a point, thence due east astronomically across lots sixty-eight to seventy-eight aforesaid inclusive and eight chains across lot seventy-nine aforesaid to a point, thence due north astronomically forty chains, thence due east astronomically to the western boundary line of Colville Street in said Reserve, as per plan of subdivision of said Reserve, registered in the office of the Registrar of Deeds, in and for Prince Albert District in the said Territories, thence along said western boundary line of Colville Street in a straight line produced to the waters' edge, on said southerly shore of the North Saskatchewan River, thence westerly against the current along the waters' edge, on the southerly shore of the said North Saskatchewan River, to the place of beginning, and containing by measurement one thousand eight hundred and thirty acres of land.

Therefore, under and by virtue of the provisions of the One hundred and seventy-second Section of Ordinance No. 4 of 1884, intitled "An Ordinance respecting Municipalities," I do hereby order that an election shall be held in accordance with the provisions of said Ordinance, in four weeks from the date of the first publication of this notice in THE PRINCE ALBERT TIMES and SASKATCHEWAN REVIEW.

E. DEWDNEY,
Lt. Governor of the North West Territories.
Government House, Regina,
July 14, 1886.

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French and Music are of the greatest importance. The first being a very useful and practical language, and the latter, as every one knows, is the source of all enjoyment, in consideration of which I offer to the public the advantage of learning French by attending my classes three times a week, at night, acquiring at the same time general commercial and other useful information. I will also make a specialty of teaching the rudiments of music and the correct. Classes will be open on TUESDAY, AUGUST 11th, at 7:30 p.m. The full benefit of the course can only be secured by attending from the commencement. The number of pupils is limited. For further information apply to

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3RD ST., PRINCE ALBERT, SASK.

THE REBELLION.

(CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.)

As the police and party came into the settlement from Carlton and drove up to the improvised fort, the volunteers were loudly cheered, and it was not until the confusion attending the beginning of the first news had been reported killed were after all safe and sound. Some scenes had risen that the fort and its internal arrangements were rather unceremoniously taken possession of by the police, but it must be remembered that the men had been travelling and working all day and night and had been without food since their hurried march. Taken of the night before when on the point of leaving Carlton. The commander of a body of men worn out and hungry may readily be pardoned for not devoting much time to formal courtesy, before taking advantage of what might offer for the relief of their necessities. The men were soon scattered about the town distributing their horses wherever they could find a stack of hay, and looking forward with much satisfaction to a good night's rest, a hope which was destined to be disappointed. It will be remembered that pickets had been stationed at considerable distances from the town to give warning in case of an advance by the enemy. One of these pickets had been passed at the Ridge by the party coming from Carlton, and at the same point Mr. McTaggart, the Dominion Land Agent, was waiting to transmit to the town by telegraph any news that might be collected there. Of course while the loyalist force was known to be if not necessarily between them and the enemy—at any rate in a position to watch and occupy the attention of the latter—there was a feeling of comparative security which, naturally ceased to exist when the pickets saw the whole force pass to their other side. This without doubt predisposed the men to be alarmed, so that when a party of Indians in their paint and feathers were observed filing along in the uncertain light of the fast closing day, little wonder need exist that this was interpreted to be the advance guard of a body descending in attack upon the settlement. As far as is known the Indians seen upon this occasion were Sioux on their way up to join the Metis at Hatoche, and one Frank Cherry was the man who sighted them, and rode in yelling to everyone within earshot on the way to run for their lives as the Indians were on them. That sort of cry, raised at that hour, and when the nerves were tolerably strung by anxious watching and the want of rest, was well calculated to produce a momentary panic among people scattered at a distance from protection, and including a majority of women and children. That those near the town made straight for it may be supposed, and that when the cry was passed on from mouth to mouth, losing nothing calculated to make it along the way, and the bell of the church, which it had been agreed to ring in case of grave and imminent danger alone, pealed out, a general stampede for the stockade took place, can easily be understood. It must not for a moment be imagined that there was the slightest approach to panic among the armed men—for those outside and at some distance from the stockade were fallen in and marched to the fort. The real distress was among the women who as well as the men heard the alarm in such a way as not for a moment to hesitate about receiving it as a genuine one, and worse still, were perfectly convinced that the Indians were in the town. The writer is not ashamed to confess that hearing the cries of women and children hurrying past the window of the house at which he was seated, and having the responsibility of getting a wife and four children over to the fort, he so far lost his presence of mind in the most infectious excitement, as to leave his smoking material to the mercy of the supposed enemy. In the few minutes devoted to getting his charges lodged in the manse he had an opportunity of noticing the effect of the scare upon the weaker vessels, although the glance was but a momentary one. It is in times of excitement that the study of human nature becomes intensely interesting, and on the whole what was observed upon this occasion leads to the conclusion that human nature is not by any means so bad as some moralizers would make it out. A good deal that appears amusing when viewed as a retrospect, was mingled with much calculation to excite sympathy and distress. No one could fail to suffer pain in witnessing the terror of women who tottered inside the barricade or doors of the buildings within it and then fell fainting to the ground, or of those who more dead than alive had to be carried in, while the distress of mothers who unconsciously had become separated from their children was pitiful to witness. It was pleasant however to note the many cases in which women who had not little ones of their own were helping those who had, and the young men of the settlement restrained the natural impulse to seize their arms and rush to the point of danger, while they carried along the ladders or supported the half fainting forms of terrified females of an older growth. There was in fact a marvellous absence of any approach to that brutal selfishness which so often disgraces humanity in times of pressing peril. On the other hand, while affording a beautiful example of the efficacy of prayer, this practical nineteenth century could hardly restrain a smile when a woman suggested that the threatened attack might be averted if the eloquence of the different denominations would be persuaded to retire together and exercise themselves in prayer. Again, despite the indecency of giving way to levity at such a time, human nature could not resist a smile when an occasional individual, although evidently determined to do his duty, would be observed to be charging an old gun up to the very muzzle, and apparently unconscious that there was anything unusual in such a proceeding. While preparations for the defence were being hurried on within the stockade, it had been noticed that the side of a lumber yard would afford cover to the enemy in the immediately anticipated attack, so a party of men armed with axes sallied out to knock it down. Silence had now fallen upon the crowd within the stockade, and every eye was strained to catch the first sound of the immediately expected attack, when the noise caused by the axes working to bring down the obstruction struck like the sound of firing upon the straining ear. A voice from the south side of the enclosure called out, "They've opened fire upon the other side," and in a minute the threatened quarter was lined with men peering into the darkness and ready to repel the attack. Just as the true cause of the alarm was being explained, an unmistakable shot and very close at hand renewed the anxiety, which did not abate until it was ascertained that the last heard sound was from the accidental discharge of a gun within the fort. From this point out there is really nothing in connection with the scare worth mentioning. There was a long and anxious waiting for an attack while the suspicion that it was a false alarm began gradually to be generally regarded as a certainty. The women inside the buildings suffered most, for in addition to ignorance of what might be going on outside, there was the intolerable sense of oppression caused by the vitalizing of the atmosphere by the large crowd collected within a space proportionately so small. So great was the distress from overcrowding, that very little persuasion was required to induce the majority to believe that they might return to the houses in the town, and many of them declared that should another scare occur they would remain in their own homes and take their chance in preference to undergoing what they suffered upon that occasion. It speaks volumes for all concerned that during the weary weeks when all were shut up in the town, and when no news could be obtained of what was going on outside, this was the solitary instance of an alarm. Enough was seen, however, to make the possibility of an attack a matter of hourly dread to all who realized what must ensue. It was found next to impossible to house the women and children who had come in for protection from every side, even by occupying everything in the shape of a building within the outer skirts of the town, and under the most favorable circumstances it would have taken much time to have got them gathered within the stockade. What then must have been the result had an attack been made when they were all asleep and only partially clothed? The prospect was certainly far from reassuring, as an enemy advancing to attack must have poured their fire into a promiscuous crowd, while our own men could only have made things worse by attempting to return the fire under such circumstances. The only hope was in keeping so strong a guard at night outside the line of houses occupied by families as to hold back the enemy until they had time to gather inside the fort, but even at

that stray bullets must have done terrible execution among the women and children had the attack been made. It is a clear appreciation of the extent of ground requiring occupation and the length of time during which it must have been held to insure the retreat of women with families of children that induces the writer of these lines to so heartily defend upon every occasion Col. Irvine's action in affording them the protection of all the police at his command. The writer, from an experience of his countrymen and their descendants gathered under a variety of circumstances in many parts of the world, does not believe that physical cowardice is to be found amongst them, unless in rare instances, but that just as they will expose themselves to any danger when required by duty to do so, they will not allow the weak and helpless to run unnecessary risk. Could they have secured the safety of the women and children, and then been free to consider themselves alone, with very few exceptions, they would cheerfully have exchanged their inactivity for the excitement of active service, and displayed the courage exhibited by those of their number who had an opportunity of facing the enemy at Duck Lake. The scare which has been here described took place on the Saturday night, and the following day, although Sunday, had little to distinguish it from a week one. Arrangements for the housing of the troops had to be completed, while room had to be found for the families which had come down from Carlton, and for the constantly increasing influx of those from the surrounding district, who now began to realize that they were no longer safe in their own homes. Too much can not be said in praise of the way in which the townspeople, almost without exception, exerted themselves to take into their houses those who required shelter. They evidently admitted the claim which existed to share with those who were gathered in as much for the protection of the whole as for themselves individually, and while of course any disinclination to admit this claim under such circumstances could not fail to fill onlookers with disgust, yet the pains exhibited by the most of the townsfolk to perform their duty in a way pleasant to the feelings of the obliged, should not be passed over in silence. There is little more to chronicle in connection with the rebellion from the particular standpoint of Prince Albert, but to render it complete there must be mention of one or two of the arrangements which governed the monotonous existence of the people during the state of siege. It may be noticed that this Sunday was the day upon which Bill Brann, Sanderson and Jackson started for Duck Lake to recover the bodies of the volunteers left on the field after the fight under the circumstances already narrated. There was a strong feeling that they should be recovered and buried near the people for whom they had died, and these three men volunteered in the faith of Riel's promise of safe conduct to go and bring them in.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)



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